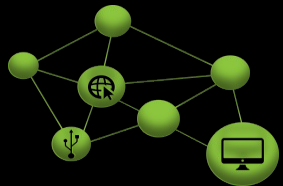




Port State Measures Agreement and Implementation:  
Best Practices in Thailand



# Outlines



**1**

**Overview of International Instruments regarding IUU Fishing**

**2**

**PSMA Implementation in Thailand**

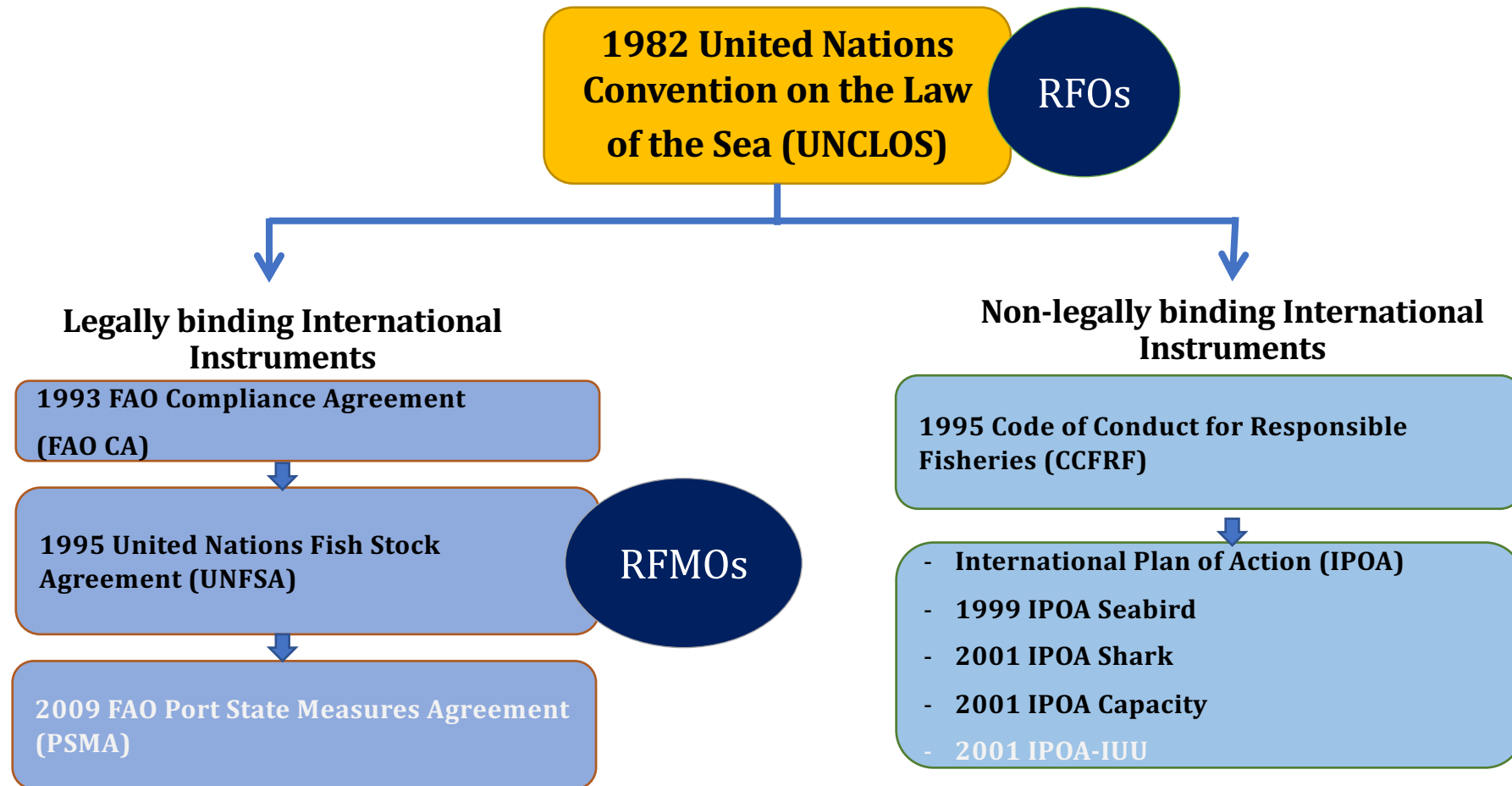
**3**

**Successful cases**

**4**

**Challenges**

# 1. The overview of international Instruments



# UNCLOS

## ANNEX I. HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES



1. Albacore tuna: *Thunnus alalunga*.
2. Bluefin tuna: *Thunnus thynnus*.
3. Bigeye tuna: *Thunnus obesus*.
4. Skipjack tuna: *Katsuwonus pelamis*.
5. Yellowfin tuna: *Thunnus albacares*.
6. Blackfin tuna: *Thunnus atlanticus*.
7. Little tuna: *Euthynnus alletteratus*; *Euthynnus affinis*.
8. Southern bluefin tuna: *Thunnus maccoyii*.
9. Frigate mackerel: *Auxis thazard*; *Auxis rochei*.
10. Pomfrets: Family *Bramidae*.
11. Marlins: *Tetrapturus angustirostris*; *Tetrapturus belone*; *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*; *Tetrapturus albidus*; *Tetrapturus audax*; *Tetrapturus georgei*; *Makaira mazara*; *Makaira indica*; *Makaira nigricans*.
12. Sail-fishes: *Istiophorus platypterus*; *Istiophorus albicans*.
13. Swordfish: *Xiphias gladius*.
14. Sauries: *Scomberesox saurus*; *Cololabis saira*; *Cololabis adocetus*; *Scomberesox saurus scombroides*.
15. Dolphin: *Coryphaena hippurus*; *Coryphaena equiselis*.
16. Oceanic sharks: *Hexanchus griseus*; *Cetorhinus maximus*; Family *Alopiidae*; *Rhincodon typus*; Family *Carcharhinidae*; Family *Sphyrnidae*; Family *Isurida*.
17. Cetaceans: Family *Physeteridae*; Family *Balaenopteridae*; Family *Balaenidae*; Family *Eschrichtiidae*; Family *Monodontidae*; Family *Ziphiidae*; Family *Delphinidae*.

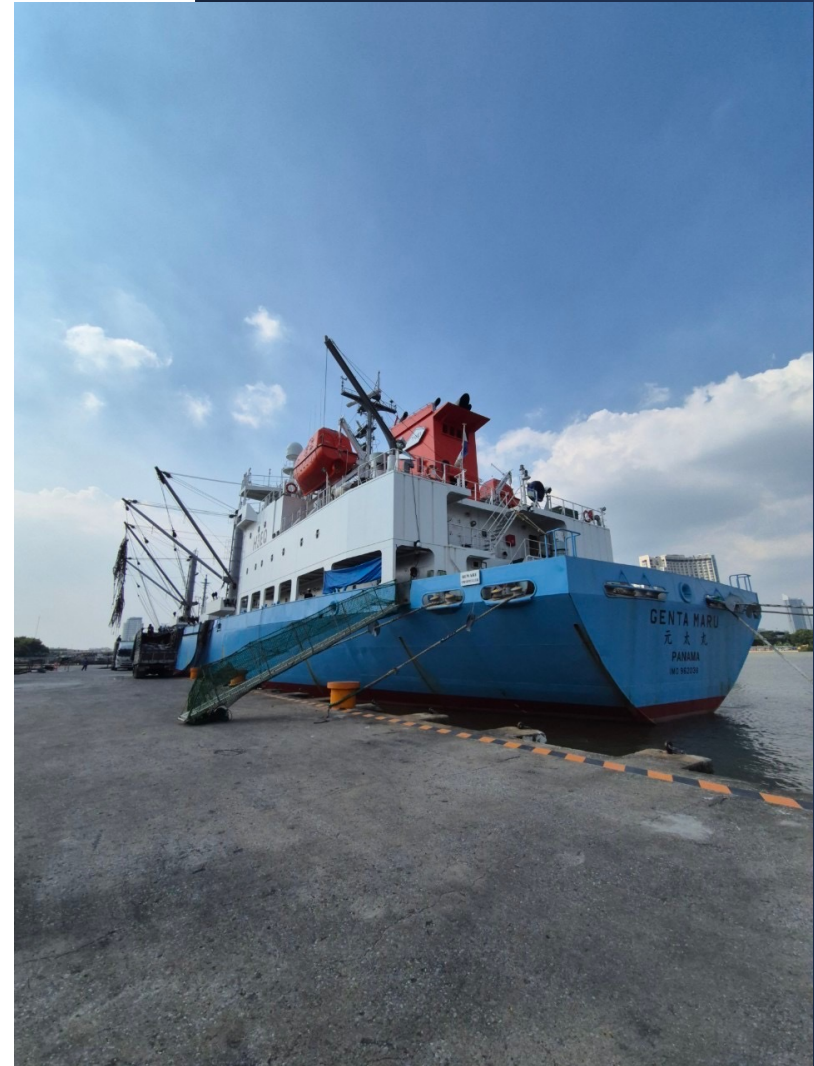
# UNCLOS and PSMA

## Article 11 Ports

For the purpose of delimiting the territorial sea, the outermost permanent harbour works which form an integral part of the harbour system are regarded as forming part of the coast. Off-shore installations and artificial islands shall not be considered as permanent harbour works.

## Article 218 Enforcement by port States

2. No proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be instituted in respect of a discharge violation in the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of another State unless requested by that State, the flag State, or a State damaged or threatened by the discharge violation, or unless the violation has caused or is likely to cause pollution in the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of the State instituting the proceedings.





# UNFSA and PSMA

In 2006, The “**ports of convenience**” was raised up in the 2006 session of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) Review Conference.

The Parties to UNFSA believed that the Port State is able to play an important role as the frontline to support Flag State to control the operation of their Flag vessels in conformity of international law.




UNFSA and RFMOs



# Development of PSMA

- The process of the development of Port State Measures continued on draft a legally binding instrument on Port State Measures in September 2007 by FAO Expert Consultation. This legally binding instrument was in accordance with the IPOA–IUU and the 2005 FAO Model Scheme which is drafted by experts.
- The last draft of the draft legally binding Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing was approved on November 22, 2009
- PSMA fully entered to enforce on 5 June 2019 (International Day for the Fight Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing or IUU DAY)



5 • JUNE • 2019  
INTERNATIONAL DAY  
FOR THE FIGHT  
AGAINST  
IUU  
FISHING





# What is PSMA?



# Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

- **Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) is under the umbrella of UNCLOS**
- **The first international instrument aims to prevent deter and Eliminated Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)**
- **Increasing cost for the vessel and their products related to IUU Fishing**
- **Supporting flag States Responsibility for the enforcement of IUU vessel**
- **Extending the global communication on IUU Fishing**



The current Parties total  
78 States and 1 European  
Union = 79 Parties

---

**PSMA parties**

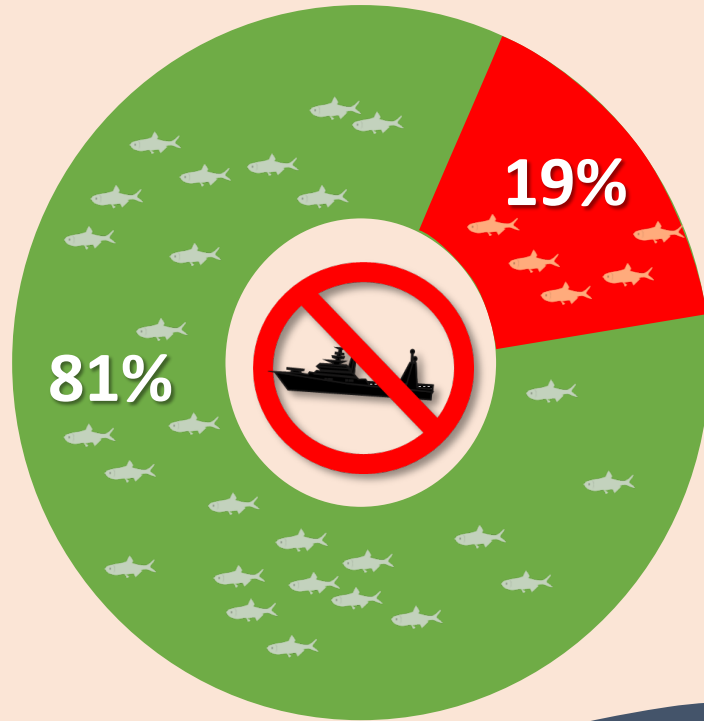
Bangladesh  
Indonesia  
Maldives  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand





**Non PSMA Parties  
but comply with  
IOTC Resolution  
10/11 and 10/16**

India  
Malaysia



# IUU fishing



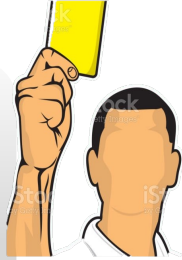
-  ~£ 10 Billion every year
-  19% of worldwide reported of catch
-  Serious threat to sustainable fishing
-  Damages the marine environment

European Union (2021)



# 2. PSMA Implementation in Thailand

**Yellow Card  
From EU in 2014**



**Sustainable use of  
living marine  
resources and  
marine ecosystems**



**Adherence with  
International  
Instruments**



## Established national Policies and Plan for Tackling IUU

- ☺ Thailand NPOA-IUU
- ☺ Marine Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
- ☺ Royal ordinance on Fisheries A.D. 2015 and its amendment A.D. 2017
- ☺ Sub-ordination Law
- ☺ IUU Free Thailand Policy

## Accession to be PSMA Parties

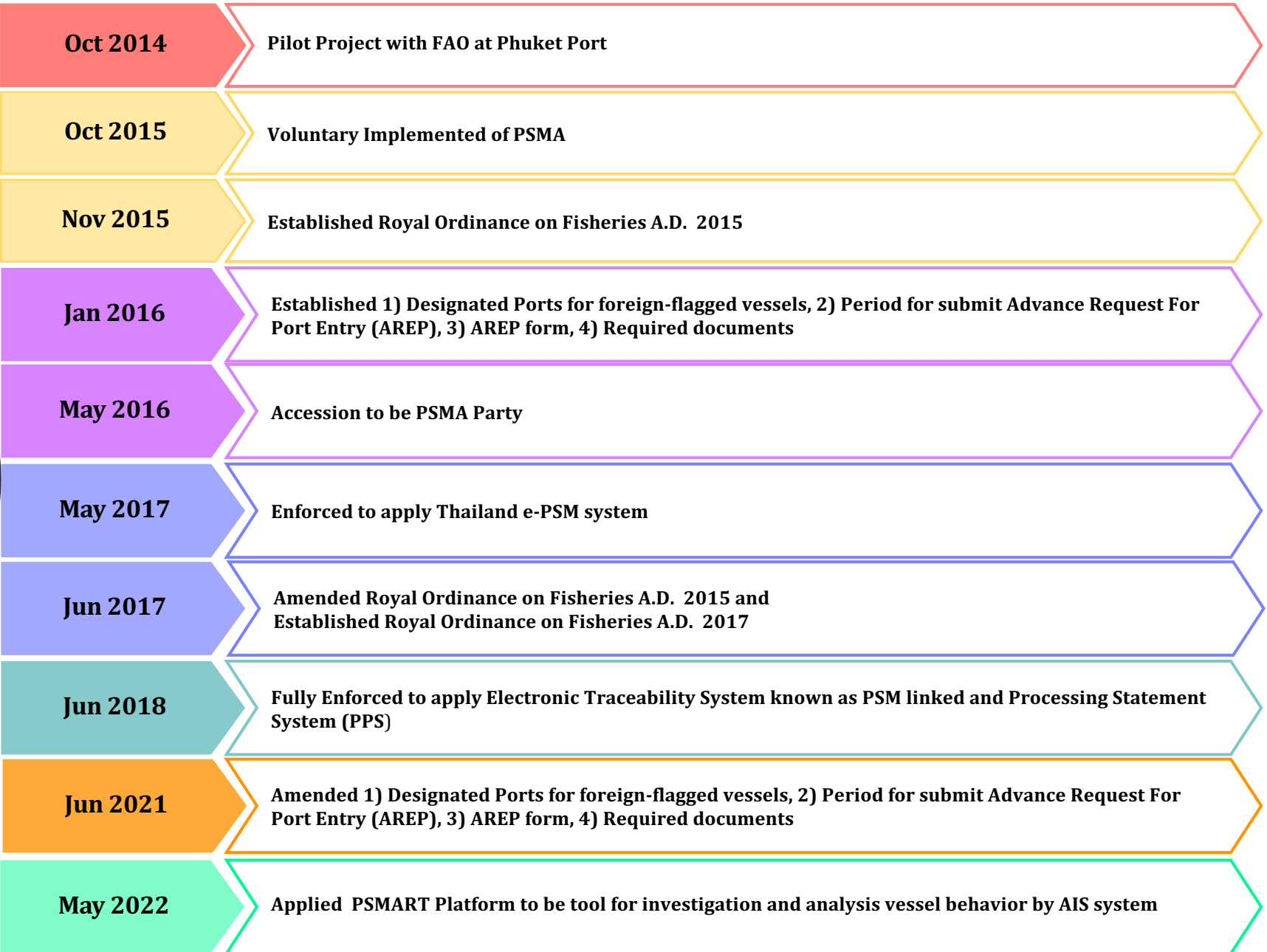
- ☺ Accession to be PSMA Parties in May 2019
- ☺ Established mechanisms for PSMA implementation

## Sustainability Responsibility and Credibility

- ☺ SDGs
- ☺ International Instruments including voluntary and legally-binding
- ☺ Traceability System
- ☺ Market-based Measures



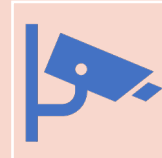
# 2.1 Development of PSMA Implementati on in Thailand



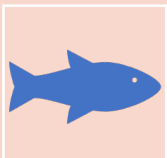
## 2.2 The 4 key Mechanisms of Thailand to implement PSMA



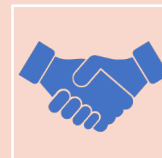
**Policies and Legal Framework**




**Monitoring Control and Surveillances (MCS) Scheme**



**Electronic Traceability System for imported fish and fishery products**



**Cooperation with inter-agencies, third countries, RFMOs and international Organizations**



## 2.3 Best Practices for PSMA Implementation by Article





# PSMA

## Article 1 Use of terms

### Main Definitions

(b) “fish” means all species of living marine resources, whether processed or not;

(c) “fishing” means searching for, attracting, locating, catching, taking or harvesting fish or any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the attracting, locating, catching, taking or harvesting of fish;

(d) “fishing related activities” means any operation in support of, or in preparation for, fishing, including the landing, packaging, processing, transshipping or transporting of fish that have not been previously landed at a port, as well as the provisioning of personnel, fuel, gear and other supplies at sea;



# PSMA

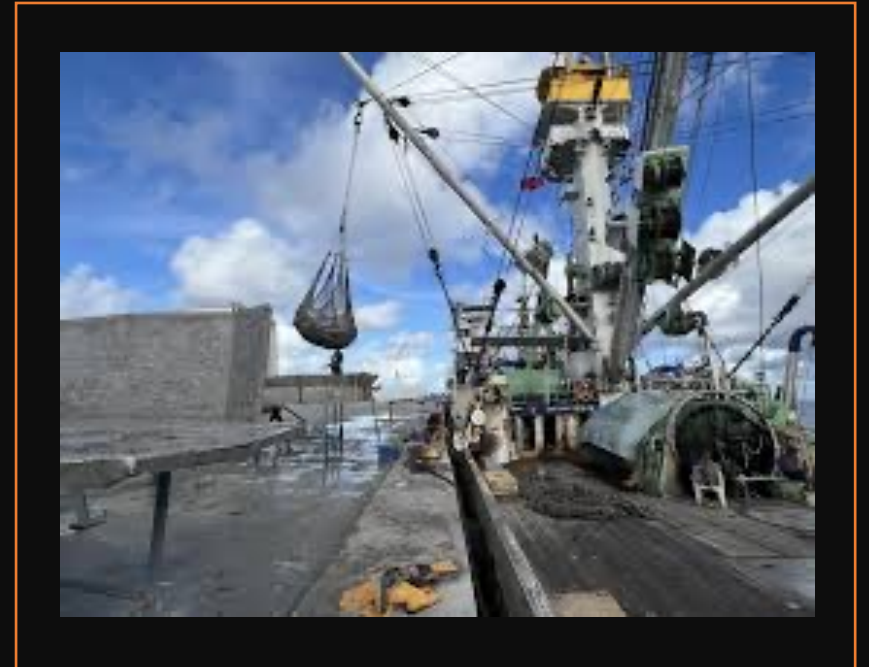
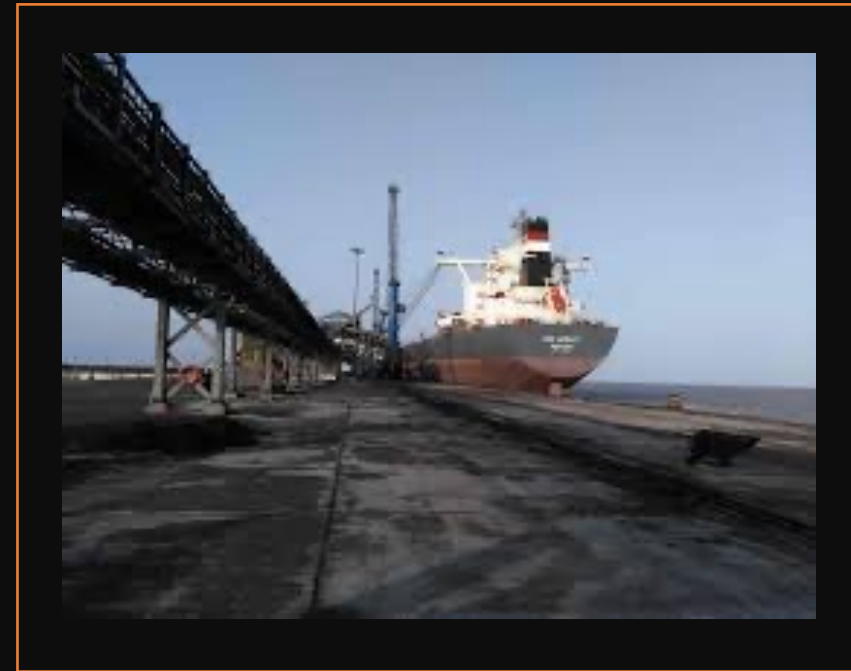
## Article 1 Use of terms

### Main Definitions

(e) “illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing” refers to the activities set out in paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, hereinafter referred to as ‘IUU fishing’;

(g) “port” includes offshore terminals and other installations for landing, transshipping, packaging, processing, refuelling or resupplying;

(j) “vessel” means any vessel, ship of another type or boat used for, equipped to be used for, or intended to be used for, fishing or fishing related activities.



# PSMA

## Article 2 Objective

---

The objective of this Agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through the implementation of effective port State measures, and thereby to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems.



# PSMA

## Article 3 Application

Each Party shall, in its capacity as a port State, apply this Agreement in respect of vessels not entitled to fly its flag that are seeking entry to its ports or are in one of its ports, except for:

- vessels of a neighboring State that are engaged in artisanal fishing for subsistence, provided that the port State and the flag State cooperate to ensure that such vessels do not engage in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing ; and
- container vessels that are not carrying fish or, if carrying fish, only fish that have been previously landed, provided that there are no clear grounds for suspecting that such vessels have engaged in fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing.





# Thailand PSMA Implementation

## Article 3

### 1. Neighboring State artisanal vessels

- Bilateral cooperation such as cooperation with Cambodia and Myanmar
  - Control by section 97 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries
- ### 2. Container vessel and it catches
- Control by section 92 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (Only Import control)
  - Request documents to confirm legality and landing

# PSMA

## Article 4 Relationship with international law and other international instruments

Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of Parties under international law. In particular, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to affect:

(a) the sovereignty of Parties over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zones;

(b) the exercise by Parties of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as to adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in this Agreement, including such measures adopted pursuant to a decision of a regional fisheries management organization.



# Thailand PSMA Implementation

## Article 4 Relationship with international law and other international Instruments

### Established national Policies and Plan for Tackling IUU

- ☺ Thailand NPOA-IUU
- ☺ Marine Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
- ☺ Royal ordinance on Fisheries A.D. 2015 and its amendment A.D. 2017
- ☺ Sub-ordination Law
- ☺ IUU Free Thailand Policy



# PSMA

## Article 5 Integration and coordination at the national level

- integrate or coordinate fisheries related port State measures with the broader system of port State controls;
- take measures to exchange information among relevant national agencies and to coordinate the activities of such agencies in the implementation of this Agreement.



# Thailand PSMA Implementation

Article 5 Enhance cooperation with inter-agencies



Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center



Royal Thai Navy



Department of Fisheries



Marine and Coastal Resources Department



Department of Labour Protection and Welfare



Marine Department



Marine Police



Customs Department

National  
Maritime  
Interests  
Protection Act  
B.E. 2562  
(2019)



พระราชบัญญัติ  
การรักษาผลประโยชน์  
ของชาติทางทะเล พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๒

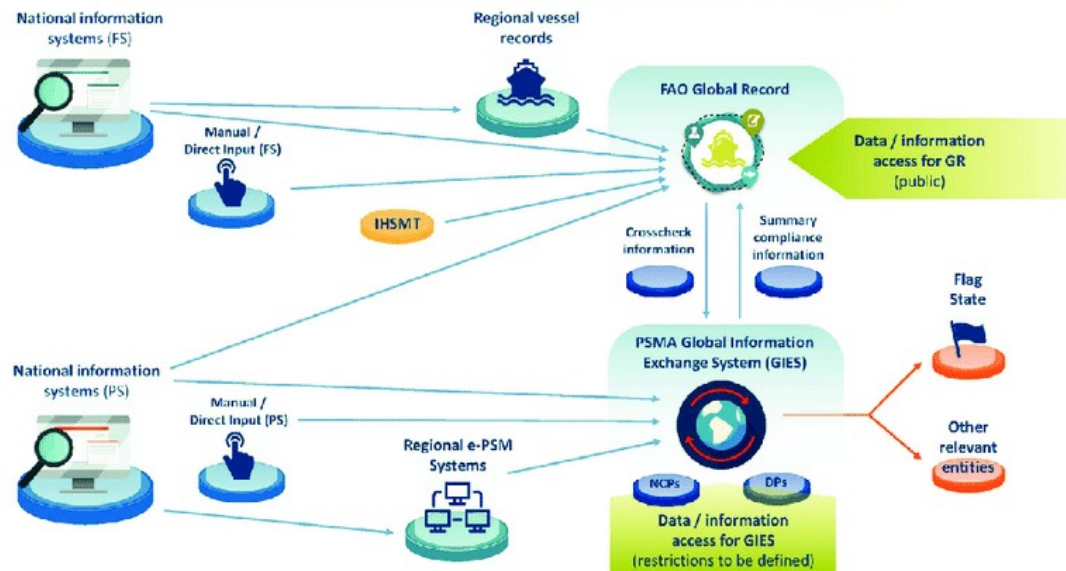
NATIONAL MARITIME  
INTERESTS PROTECTION ACT  
B.E. 2562 (2019)

สำนักงานสภาความมั่นคงแห่งชาติ

# PSMA

## Article 6 Cooperation and exchange of information

### The PSMA Global Information Exchange System



- Parties shall cooperate and exchange information with relevant States, FAO, other international organizations and regional fisheries management organizations, including on the measures adopted by such regional fisheries management organizations in relation to the objective of this Agreement.
- Parties shall cooperate, at the subregional, regional and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement including, where appropriate, through FAO or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements.

# Thailand PSMA Implementation



## Article 6 Cooperation and exchange of information

- National: PSM Linked Processing Statement System (PPS)
- Regional: IOTC e-PSM, RFVR
- International: Global Information Exchange System and Global Record



## 2.2.3 Electronic Traceability System in Supply Chain of Aquatic Animals in Thailand

### Domestic fishing

### Thai-flagged Catch Certification System



VMS  
ERS/EM  
PIPO

1.2 million MT/year



Fishing ports

Thai fishing vessels

1.2 MT/year



PSM

0.85 million MT/year



E-PSM

Foreign fishing vessels

Fishing ports

Importation



Containers



Trucks



Air Freight

1.25 million MT/year

Import permit

2.1 MT/year

Fisheries Single Window: FSW



Fish Markets



Domestic consumption



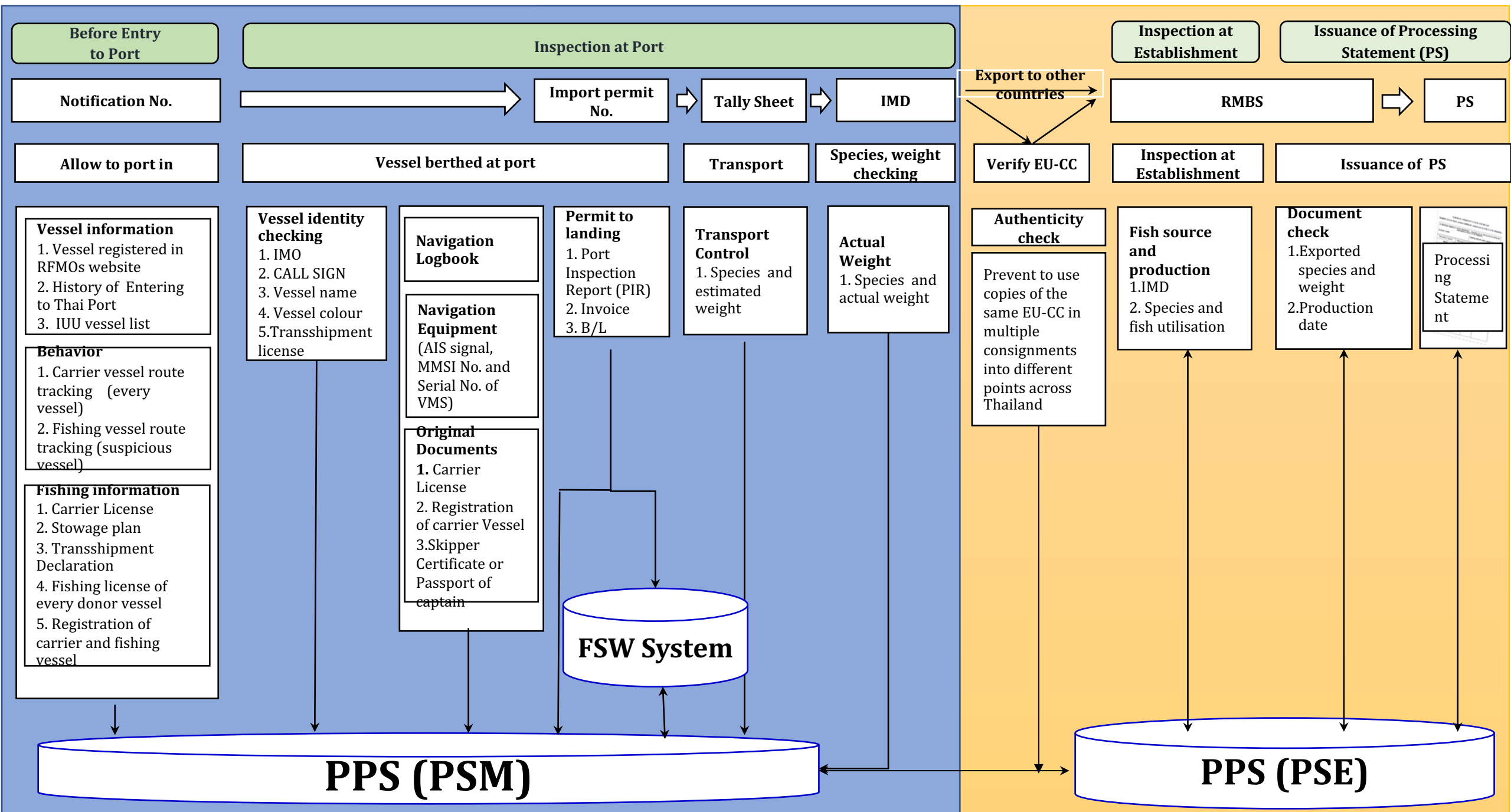
Processing plants



Export

Processing Statement Endorsement: PSE

# Traceability on Imported Fish under PSM Linked Processing Statement System (PPS)





# PSMA

## Article 7 Designated port

- Each Party shall designate and publicize the ports to which vessels may request entry pursuant to this Agreement. Each Party shall provide a list of its designated ports to FAO, which shall give it due due publicity.
- Each Party shall, to the greatest extent possible, ensure that every port designated and publicized in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections pursuant to this Agreement.



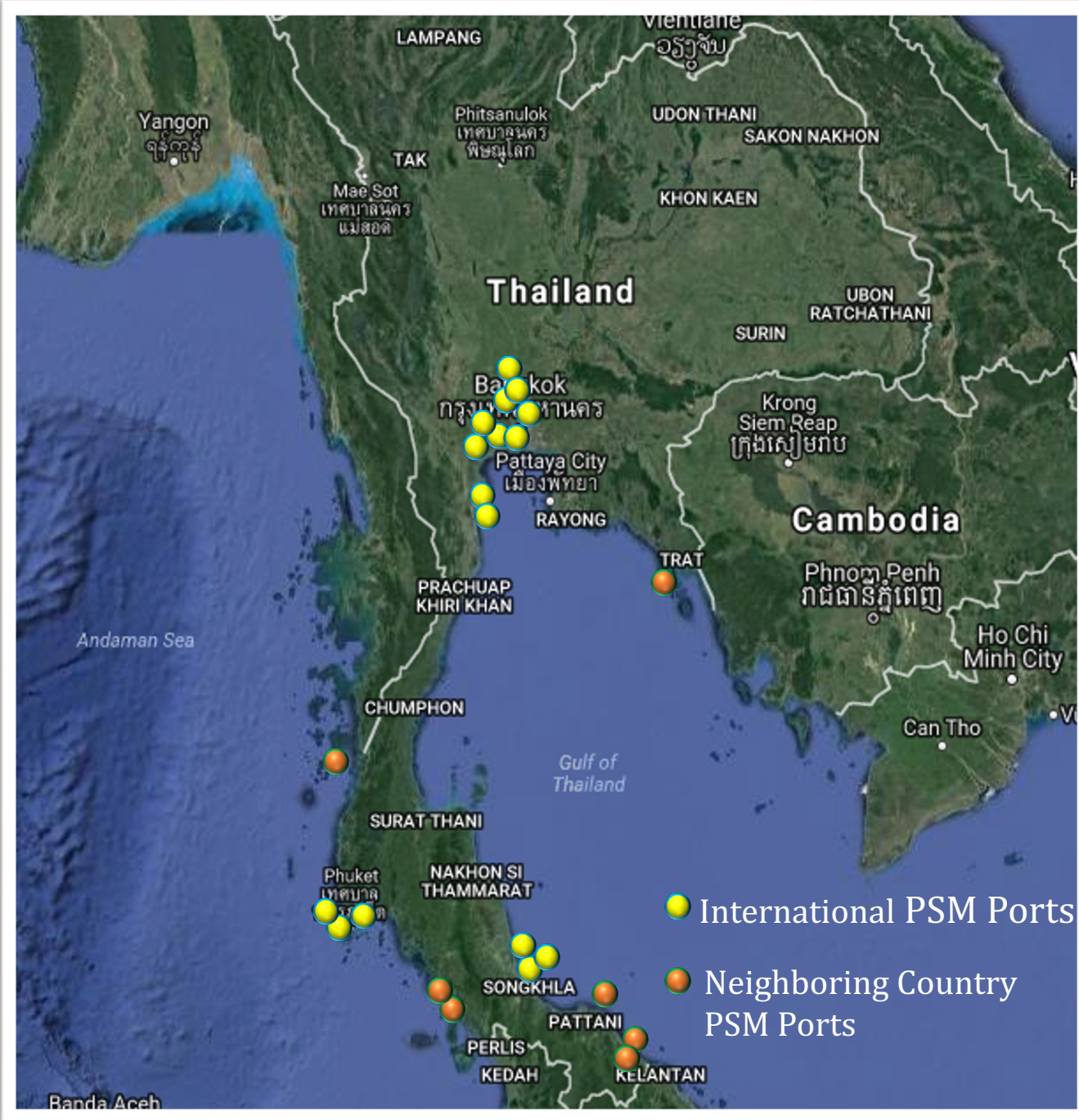
# Designated Ports

- Article 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment regulates that the foreign-flagged vessel shall enter to designated ports by announcing through Ministry Notification.
- Currently, we have announced 24 designated ports

24 ports

International ports:  
18 ports

Neighboring Countries ports:  
6 ports









ADVANCE REQUEST FOR PORT ENTRY  
(แบบคำร้องขอนำเรือประมงต่างประเทศเข้าเทียบท่า)

1. Title (ชื่อย่อ)  
AREP  
2. No. (เลขที่)

3. Submit to (ยื่นคำขอต่อ)		4. Application Date (วันที่ยื่นคำขอ)	
		5. Vessel Type (ประเภทเรือ)	
6. Vessel Name (ชื่อเรือ)		7. Flag State (รัฐเจ้าของธง)	
8. Length (ความยาว)/M (เมตร)	9. Beam (ความกว้าง)/M (เมตร)	10. Draft (กินน้ำลึก)/M (เมตร)	11. Size (ขนาดเรือ)/GT (ตันกรอส)
12. Last Port (ท่าเรือที่จอดครั้งสุดท้าย), Last Port State (รัฐเจ้าของท่าที่จอดครั้งสุดท้าย)		13. Date of Last Port (วันที่จอดครั้งสุดท้าย)	
14. Intended Port (ท่าเรือที่ต้องการจะเทียบท่า)		15. Port State (รัฐเจ้าของท่า)	
		16. Estimated Date - Time Arrival (วัน-เวลาที่คาดว่าจะถึง)	
17. Purpose(s) (วัตถุประสงค์)	18. Have Products (มีสินค้า) <input type="checkbox"/> No (ไม่มี) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (มี)	19. Offloading (ขนถ่ายสัตว์น้ำ) <input type="checkbox"/> No (ไม่ขนถ่าย) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (ขนถ่าย)	20. Port after Inspection (ท่าหลังตรวจเรือ)

21. IMO Ship ID (รหัส IMO)	22. IMO Ship ID (รหัส IMO)	23. IRCS (รหัสวิทยุสากล)/MMSI	24. IRCS (รหัสวิทยุสากล)/MMSI
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- Unofficial translation -



Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
On Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for Non-Thai fishing vessel wishing  
to enter the Kingdom  
B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017)

In accordance with the Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to land aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom B.E. 2559 (A.D. 2016) and the amendment by virtue of section 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015). As section 29 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) repeals section 95 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) and be substituted by section 29 under the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017). In addition, to increase the efficiency of non-Thai fishing vessel inspection and current situation, this notification shall be notified to follow legal provision B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017).

**Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives On Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for Non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to enter the Kingdom B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) under section 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries No. 2 B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) which is amended by the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017)**

# PSMA

## Article 9 Port entry, authorization or denial

- After receiving the relevant information required pursuant to Article 8, as well as such other information as it may require to determine whether the vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing, each Party shall decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of the vessel into its port and shall communicate this decision to the vessel or to its representative.
- In the case of denial of entry, each Party shall communicate its decision taken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article to the flag State of the vessel and, as appropriate and to the extent possible, relevant coastal States, regional fisheries management organizations and other international organizations.
- Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, a Party may allow entry into its ports of a vessel referred to in those paragraphs exclusively for the purpose of inspecting it and taking other appropriate actions in conformity with international law which are at least as effective as denial of port entry in preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing and fishing related activities in support of such fishing.



# Port State Measures Procedures



**1. Before port entry**



**2. Vessel inspection at port**



**3. Offloading control**

# 1 Before port entry



Ship agent submitted AREP and required document via PPS before 72 hrs

Profile risk based

Behavior risk based



DOF checks AREP and requested documents



DOF analyzes vessel behavior through the PSMART and other tools for risk assessment

Marine Department



Customs Department



Ship agent



DOF sends NOTI via PPS



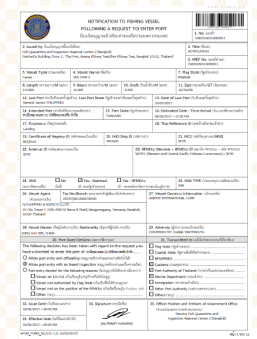
DOF issues NOTI



Law

Royal Ordinance of Fisheries

Section 94 95 and 97



NOTI



# Risk Assessment

- 1) Profile Risk Based
- 2) Behavior Risk Based



# Profile based



RFMOs list

IMO number

Recent change of vessel flag or ownership

History of suspected or IUU of vessel and owner

First time coming Thailand



# Behavior based by AIS Tracking via PSMART

Carrier vessel AIS track



AIS track between 12May2023– 10Jul2023



# PSMA

## Article 10 Force majeure or distress

Nothing in this Agreement affects the entry of vessels to port in accordance with international law for reasons of force majeure or distress or prevents a port State from permitting entry into port to a vessel exclusively for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress.



## Article 11 Use of ports

Where a vessel has entered one of its ports, a Party shall deny, pursuant to its laws and regulations and consistent with international law, including this Agreement, that vessel the use of the port for landing, transshipping, packaging and processing of fish that have not been previously landed and for other port services, including, inter alia, refuelling and resupplying, maintenance and drydocking, if:

- the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization to engage in fishing or fishing related activities required by its flag State;
- the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization to engage in fishing or fishing related activities required by a coastal State in respect of areas under the national jurisdiction of that State;
- the Party receives clear evidence that the fish on board was taken in contravention of applicable requirements of a coastal State in respect of areas under the national jurisdiction of that State;
- the flag State does not confirm within a reasonable period of time, on the request of the port State, that the fish on board was taken in accordance with applicable requirements of a relevant regional fisheries management organization taking into due account paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 4; or
- in the case of provision of personnel, fuel, gear and other supplies at sea, that the vessel that was provisioned was not, at the time of provisioning, a vessel referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 9.

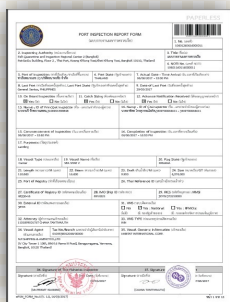




**LAW**

**Royal Ordinance of Fisheries**

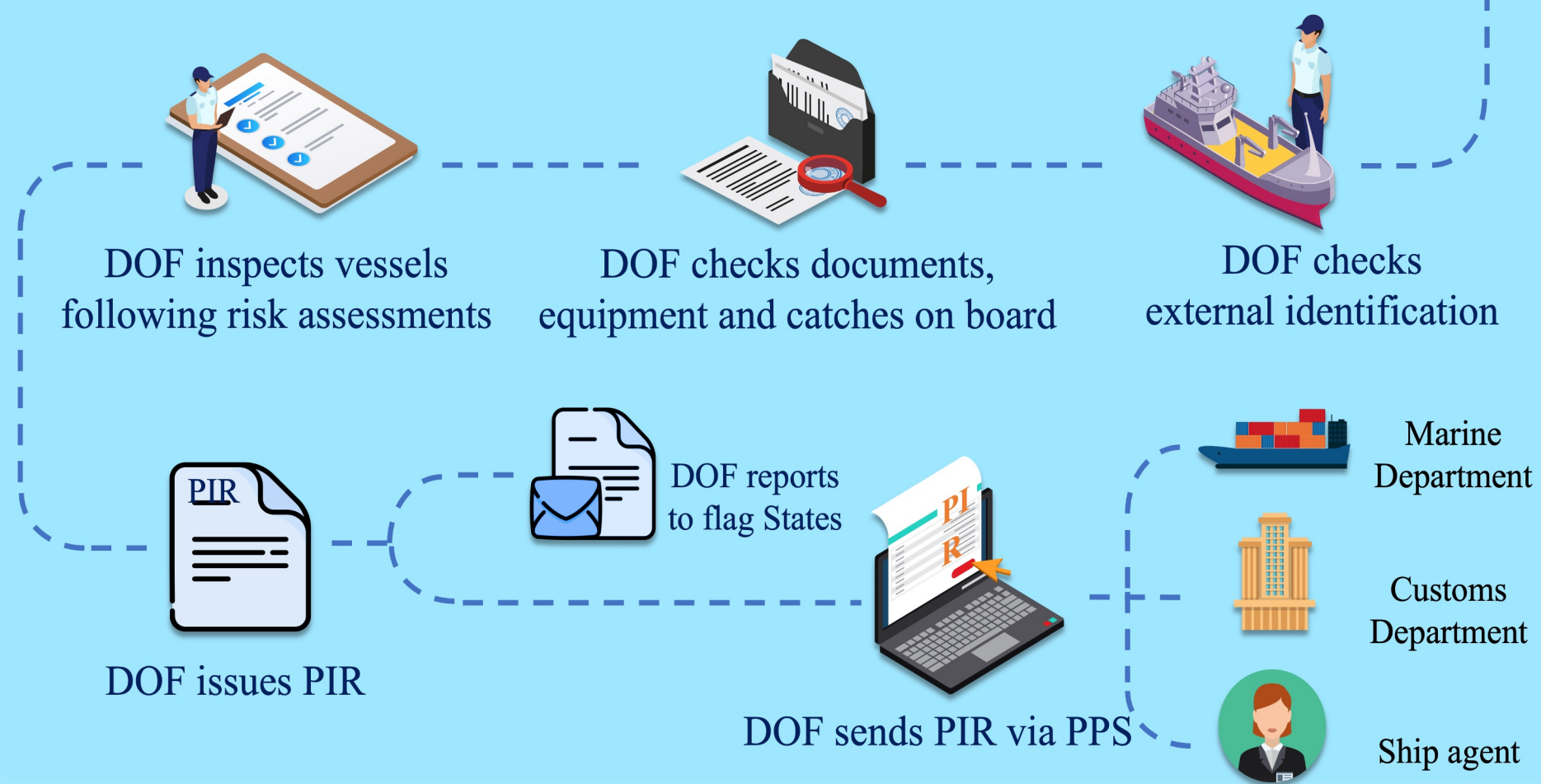
**Section 96 and 102 (4)**



**Port Inspection Report (PIR)**

# Vessel inspection at port

2



DOF inspects vessels following risk assessments

DOF checks documents, equipment and catches on board

DOF checks external identification

DOF issues PIR

DOF reports to flag States

DOF sends PIR via PPS

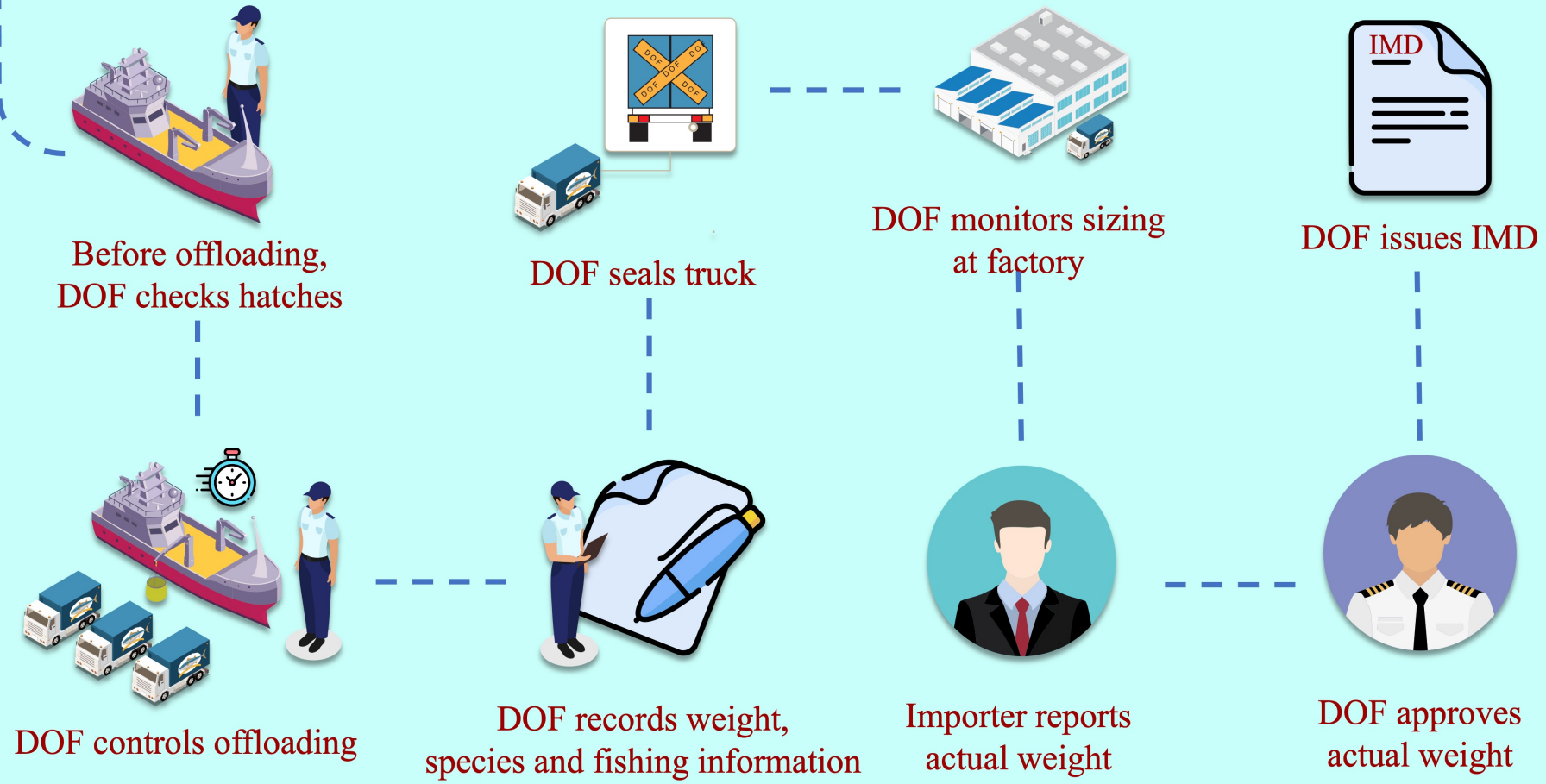
Marine Department

Customs Department

Ship agent



# 3 Offloading control



## LAW

Royal Ordinance of Fisheries

Section 96 and 102 (4)

Section 102 (2)

# PSMA (INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS)

## Article 12 Levels and priorities for inspection

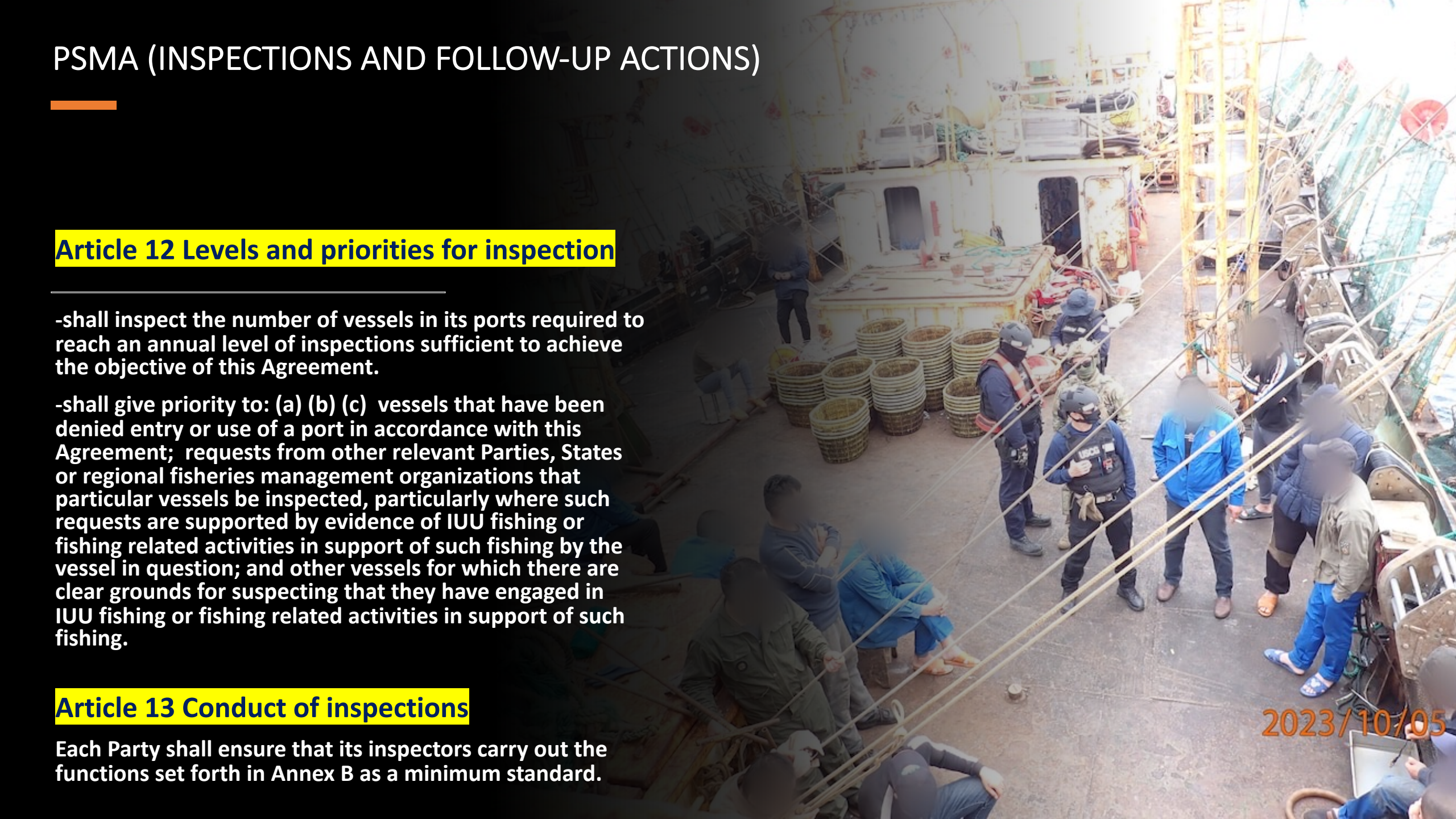
-shall inspect the number of vessels in its ports required to reach an annual level of inspections sufficient to achieve the objective of this Agreement.

-shall give priority to: (a) (b) (c) vessels that have been denied entry or use of a port in accordance with this Agreement; requests from other relevant Parties, States or regional fisheries management organizations that particular vessels be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing by the vessel in question; and other vessels for which there are clear grounds for suspecting that they have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing.

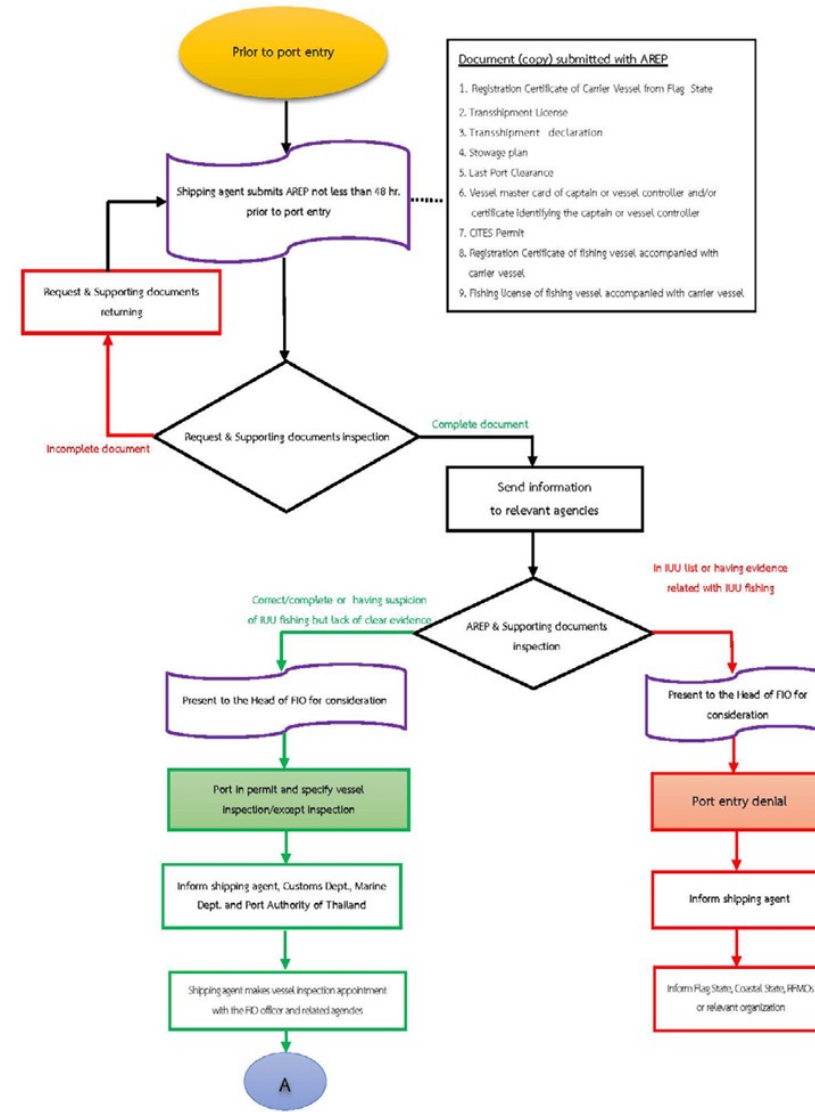
## Article 13 Conduct of inspections

Each Party shall ensure that its inspectors carry out the functions set forth in Annex B as a minimum standard.

2023/10/05



# SOP For Control And Inspection



# PSMA (INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS)

## Article 14 Results of inspections

Each Party shall, as a minimum standard, include the information set out in Annex C in the written report of the results of each inspection.

## Article 15 Transmittal of inspection results

Each Party shall transmit the results of each inspection to the flag State of the inspected vessel and, as appropriate, to:

those States for which there is evidence through inspection that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing within waters under their national jurisdiction and vessel's master is a national

relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs)

FAO and other relevant international organizations

## Article 16 Electronic exchange of information

Each Party shall designate an authority that shall act as a contact point for the exchange of information under this Agreement. Each Party shall notify the pertinent designation to FAO (GIES)

Report of the results of the inspection

1. Inspection report no		2. Port State	
3. Inspecting authority			
4. Name of principal inspector			ID
5. Port of inspection			
6. Commencement of inspection		YYYY	MM DD HH
7. Completion of inspection		YYYY	MM DD HH
8. Advanced notification received		Yes No	
9. Purpose(s)		LAN TRX PRO OTH (specify)	
10. Port and State and date of last port call		YYYY	MM DD
11. Vessel name			
12. Flag State			
13. Type of vessel			
14. International Radio Call Sign			
15. Certificate of registry ID			
16. IMO ship ID, if available			
17. External ID, if available			
18. Port of registry			
19. Vessel owner(s)			
20. Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner			
21. Vessel operator(s), if different from vessel owner			
22. Vessel master name and nationality			
23. Fishing master name and nationality			
24. Vessel agent			
25. VMS		No	Yes: National Yes: RFMOs Type:
26. Status in RFMO areas where fishing or fishing related activities have been undertaken, including any IUU vessel listing			
Vessel identifier	RFMO	Flag State status	Vessel on authorized vessel list Vessel on IUU vessel list

# Operationalization of FAO Global Information Exchange System (GIES)



- **Thailand has reported 160 Port Inspection Reports (PIR) through GIES since 18 December 2023**
- **Thailand received technical support from FAO for assessment of GIES Connection with National System**



**Guidelines for the training of inspectors**

Elements of a training programme for port State inspectors should include at least the following areas:

1. Ethics;
2. Health, safety and security issues;
3. Applicable national laws and regulations, areas of competence and conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs, and applicable international law;
4. Collection, evaluation and preservation of evidence;
5. General inspection procedures such as report writing and interview techniques;
6. Analysis of information, such as logbooks, electronic documentation and vessel history (name, ownership and flag State), required for the validation of information given by the master of the vessel;
7. Vessel boarding and inspection, including hold inspections and calculation of vessel hold volumes;
8. Verification and validation of information related to landings, transshipments, processing and fish remaining onboard, including utilizing conversion factors for the various species and products;
9. Identification of fish species, and the measurement of length and other biological parameters;
10. Identification of vessels and gear, and techniques for the inspection and measurement of gear;
11. Equipment and operation of VMS and other electronic tracking systems; and
12. Actions to be taken following an inspection.

# PSMA (INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS)

## Article 17 Training of inspectors

**Each Party shall ensure that its inspectors are properly trained taking into account the guidelines for the training of inspectors in Annex E. Parties shall seek to cooperate in this regard.**



## PSMA (Role of flag States)

### Article 20 Role of flag States

Each Party shall require the vessels entitled to fly its flag to cooperate with the port State in inspections carried out pursuant to this Agreement.

# Conclusions

## 1) Port State

- Law and regulation
- Inter-agencies Integration and cooperation
- Inspection Scheme
- Bilateral and International cooperation on sharing information

## 2) Flag state

- Enhance Flag state responsibility and cooperation



# 3. Successful cases

9 Vessels that claimed to be Bolivian flag and used fake documents **(All 9 vessels have been listed in IOTC IUU Vessels List)**

Rejection of the 46 containers which contained fish from the 4 IOTC IUU fishing vessels **(Rejected 1,310 tones of IUU catches)**

The Wisdom Sea Reefer which illegally transshipped fish **(Wisdom Sea Reefer has been listed in IOTC IUU Vessels List and delisted due to complete scrapping)**

Denied to port entry of 1 Carrier vessel according to insufficient information to prove FADs activities



# Q&A

